

lung cancer screening undergo lung cancer screening with low-dose computed tomography;

Whereas current lung cancer screening guidelines help catch cancer early for individuals at high risk of lung cancer, leading to a higher likelihood of successful treatment, but can preclude screening for individuals who develop lung cancer, including individuals who have never smoked but have other risk factors, such as family history of lung cancer, exposure to secondhand smoke, or exposure to radon, which is the second leading cause of lung cancer; and

Whereas educational efforts can increase awareness of lung cancer and lung cancer screening among the general public, patients and their families, and health care workers, thereby increasing the early detection of lung cancer; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 2021 as “National Lung Cancer Awareness Month”;

(2) supports the purposes and ideals of National Lung Cancer Awareness Month;

(3) promotes efforts to increase awareness of, and education about, lung cancer among individuals in the United States;

(4) champions efforts to increase lung cancer screening by raising awareness among, and improving access for, individuals who are eligible for lung cancer screening;

(5) recognizes the need for research on the early screening, diagnosis, and treatment of lung cancer; and

(6) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Lung Cancer Awareness Month with appropriate awareness and educational activities.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 463—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE GOALS OF STOMACH CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 463

Whereas stomach cancer, also known as gastric cancer, is one of the most difficult cancers to detect in the early stages of the disease, which contributes to high mortality rates;

Whereas stomach cancer occurs when cancer cells develop in the lining of the stomach;

Whereas stomach cancer is the fifth most common type of cancer worldwide;

Whereas, in 2021, an estimated—

(1) 26,560 cases of stomach cancer will be diagnosed in the United States; and

(2) 11,180 people in the United States will die from stomach cancer;

Whereas the estimated 5-year survival rate for stomach cancer is only 32.4 percent;

Whereas, in the United States, stomach cancer is more prevalent among racial and ethnic minorities;

Whereas increased awareness of, and education about, stomach cancer among patients and health care providers could improve timely recognition of stomach cancer symptoms;

Whereas more research into early diagnosis, screening, and treatment for stomach cancer is needed; and

Whereas November 2021 is an appropriate month to observe Stomach Cancer Awareness Month; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals of Stomach Cancer Awareness Month;

(2) supports efforts to increase awareness of, and education about, stomach cancer

among the general public of the United States;

(3) recognizes the need for additional research into early diagnosis, screening, and treatment for stomach cancer; and

(4) encourages States, territories, and localities of the United States to support the goals of Stomach Cancer Awareness Month.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 464—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE GOALS OF NATIONAL ADOPTION MONTH AND NATIONAL ADOPTION DAY BY PROMOTING NATIONAL AWARENESS OF ADOPTION AND THE CHILDREN WAITING FOR ADOPTION, CELEBRATING CHILDREN AND FAMILIES INVOLVED IN ADOPTION, AND ENCOURAGING THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO SECURE SAFETY, PERMANENCY, AND WELL-BEING FOR ALL CHILDREN

Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MORAN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KING, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. BURR, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. HAWLEY, Ms. LUMMIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. LANKFORD, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 464

Whereas there are far too many children outside of permanent family care and in the United States foster care system, who are waiting to be adopted;

Whereas the Children’s Bureau, an office of the Administration for Children and Families within the Department of Health and Human Services, supports programs, research, and monitoring to help eliminate barriers to adoption and find permanent families for children;

Whereas, every day, loving and nurturing families are strengthened and expanded when committed and dedicated individuals make an important difference in the life of a child through adoption;

Whereas the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has presented unprecedented challenges to—

(1) the United States;

(2) the foster care system, including kinship care;

(3) prospective adoptive parents; and

(4) the children awaiting permanency;

Whereas foster care systems, prospective adoptive parents, and the children awaiting permanency have stepped up in brave and inspiring ways in order to meet these challenges;

Whereas the President traditionally issues an annual proclamation to declare the month of November as National Adoption Month, and the President has proclaimed November 2021 as National Adoption Month;

Whereas National Adoption Day has been celebrated as a collective national effort to

find permanent and loving families for children in the foster care system; and

Whereas the Saturday before Thanksgiving has been recognized as National Adoption Day since at least 2000, and in 2021, the Saturday before Thanksgiving is November 20; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Adoption Month and National Adoption Day;

(2) recognizes that every child should have a permanent and loving family; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to consider adoption during the month of November and throughout the year.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4861. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. ERNST, Mr. COONS, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 proposed by Mr. REED to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4862. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 proposed by Mr. REED to the bill H.R. 4350, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4861. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. ERNST, Mr. COONS, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 proposed by Mr. REED to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, insert the following:

#### SEC. 1216. STRATEGY TO SUPPORT NATIONALS OF AFGHANISTAN WHO ARE APPLICANTS FOR SPECIAL IMMIGRANT VISAS OR FOR REFERRAL TO THE UNITED STATES REFUGEE ADMISSIONS PROGRAM.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should increase support for nationals of Afghanistan who aided the United States mission in Afghanistan during the past 20 years and are now under threat from the Taliban, specifically such nationals of Afghanistan, in Afghanistan or third countries, who are applicants for—

(1) special immigrant visas under the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note; Public Law 111-8) or section 1059 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note; Public Law 109-163); or

(2) referral to the United States Refugee Admissions Program as refugees (as defined in section 101(a)(42) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42))), including as Priority 2 refugees.

(b) STRATEGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a strategy for the safe processing abroad of nationals of Afghanistan described in subsection (a).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required by paragraph (1) shall include a detailed plan—

(A) to prioritize for evacuation from Afghanistan nationals of Afghanistan described in subsection (a);

(B) to provide for expedited initial security vetting for such nationals of Afghanistan, to be conducted remotely before their departure from Afghanistan;

(C) to facilitate, after such vetting, the rapid departure from Afghanistan by air charter and land passage of such nationals of Afghanistan who satisfy the requirements of such vetting;

(D) to provide letters of support, diplomatic notes, and other documentation, as appropriate, to ease transit for such nationals of Afghanistan;

(E) to engage governments of relevant countries to better facilitate evacuation of such nationals of Afghanistan;

(F) to disseminate frequent updates to such nationals of Afghanistan and relevant nongovernmental organizations with respect to evacuation from Afghanistan;

(G) to identify and establish sufficient locations outside Afghanistan and the United States that will accept such nationals of Afghanistan during case processing (including during the processes of vetting and establishing the eligibility of such nationals of Afghanistan before their travel to the United States, which shall include any in-person interview required for full adjudication of a case and, in the case of a special immigrant visa, issuance of such visa) for—

(i) the special immigrant visas described in paragraph (1) of subsection (a); or

(ii) referral to, and acceptance for resettlement in the United States by, the United States Refugee Admissions Program described in paragraph (2) of that subsection;

(H) to identify necessary resource, personnel, and equipment requirements to increase capacity to better support such nationals of Afghanistan and reduce their application processing times, while ensuring strict and necessary security vetting, including, to the extent practicable, by allowing such nationals of Afghanistan to receive referrals to the United States Refugee Admissions Program while they are still in Afghanistan so as to initiate application processing more expeditiously; and

(I) to provide for relocation outside Afghanistan to third countries for nationals of Afghanistan described in subsection (a) who are unable to successfully complete security vetting and application processing to establish eligibility to travel to the United States.

(3) FORM.—The strategy required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) MONTHLY REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and monthly thereafter until December 31, 2022, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on efforts to support nationals of Afghanistan described in subsection (a).

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The number of nationals of Afghanistan referred to the United States Refugee Admissions Program as Priority 1 and Priority 2 refugees since August 29, 2021.

(B) An assessment of whether each such refugee—

(i) remains in Afghanistan; or

(ii) is outside Afghanistan.

(C) With respect to nationals of Afghanistan who have applied for referral to the United States Refugee Program, the number of applications that—

(i) have been approved;

(ii) have been denied; and

(iii) are pending adjudication.

(D) The number of nationals of Afghanistan who have pending applications for special immigrant visas described in subsection (a)(1), disaggregated by the special immigrant visa processing steps completed with respect to such individuals.

(E) A description of the measures taken to implement the strategy under subsection (b).

(d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

**SA 4862.** Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 proposed by Mr. REED to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 1216. STATUS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN AFGHANISTAN.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Since May 2021, the escalation of violent conflict in Afghanistan has forcibly displaced an estimated 655,000 civilians, and 80 percent of those forced to flee are women and children.

(2) Since regaining control of Afghanistan in August 2021, the Taliban have taken actions reminiscent of their brutal rule in the late 1990s, including by cracking down on protesters, detaining and beating journalists, reestablishing the Ministry for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice, and requiring women to study at secondary schools and universities in gender-segregated classrooms while wearing Islamic attire.

(3) Until the Taliban assumed control of the country in August 2021, the women and girls of Afghanistan had achieved much since 2001, even as insecurity, poverty, underdevelopment, and patriarchal norms continued to limit their rights and opportunities in much of Afghanistan.

(4) Through strong support from the United States and the international community—

(A) female enrollment in public schools in Afghanistan continued to increase through 2015, with an estimated high of 50 percent of school age girls attending; and

(B) by 2019—

(i) women held political leadership positions, and women served as ambassadors; and

(ii) women served as professors, judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, police, military members, health professionals, journalists, humanitarian and developmental aid workers, and entrepreneurs.

(5) Efforts to empower women and girls in Afghanistan continue to serve the national interests of Afghanistan and the United States because women are sources of peace and economic progress.

(6) With the return of Taliban control, the United States has little ability to preserve the internationally recognized human rights of women and girls in Afghanistan, and those women and girls may again face the intimidation and marginalization they faced under the last Taliban regime.

(7) Women and girls in Afghanistan are again facing gender-based violence, including—

(A) forced marriage;

(B) intimate partner and domestic violence;

(C) sexual harassment;

(D) sexual violence, including rape; and

(E) emotional and psychological violence.

(8) Gender-based violence has always been a significant problem in Afghanistan and is expected to become more widespread with the Taliban in control.

(9) Prior to the Taliban takeover in August 2021, approximately 7,000,000 people in Afghanistan lacked or had limited access to life-saving health services as a result of inadequate public health coverage, weak health systems, and conflict-related interruptions in care.

(10) Women and girls faced additional challenges, as their access to prenatal, childbirth, and postpartum care was limited due to a shortage of female medical staff, cultural barriers, stigma and fears of reprisals following sexual violence, or other barriers to mobility, including security fears.

(11) Only approximately 50 percent of pregnant women and girls in Afghanistan deliver their children in a health facility with a professional attendant, which increases the risk of complications in childbirth and preventable maternal mortality.

(12) Food insecurity in Afghanistan is also posing a variety of threats to women and girls, as malnutrition weakens their immune systems and makes them more susceptible to infections, complications during pregnancy, and risks during childbirth.

(13) With the combined impacts of ongoing conflict, drought, and COVID-19, Afghan households increasingly resort to child marriage, forced marriage, and child labor to address food insecurity and other effects of extreme poverty.

(14) In Afghanistan, the high prevalence of anemia among adolescent girls reduces their ability to survive childbirth, especially when coupled with high rates of child marriage and forced marriage and barriers to accessing prenatal and childbirth services.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) since 2001, organizations and networks promoting the empowerment of women and girls have been important engines of social, economic, and political development in Afghanistan;

(2) any future political order in Afghanistan should secure the political, economic, and social gains made by Afghan women and work to increase the equal treatment of women and girls in society;

(3) respecting the internationally recognized human rights of all people is essential to securing lasting peace and sustainable development in Afghanistan;

(4) in cooperation with international partners, the United States must endeavor to